

**AMENDMENT TO THE SPECIFICATION**

***Please amend paragraph [0046] as follows:***

(Examination Example 4)

A continuous casting was performed using an aluminum alloy (JIS 5183 alloy) as a metal to be melt. In this example, ten SUS316 boards each having 0.3 mm thickness  $\times$  40 mm width, a ceramic fiber sheet with 0.5 mm thickness  $\times$  409 mm width, and a graphite sheet with 0.5 mm thickness  $\times$  409 mm width were used as the materials for making the tip of a nozzle. The SUS316 boards were arranged in a width direction such that each interval between the adjacent boards was 1 mm, and the overall width of the boards thus arranged was 409 mm including the intervals. These SUS316 boards were covered altogether with the ceramic fiber sheet, and the graphite sheet was attached on the side to touch with the rolls. Thus, the tip of the nozzle was formed (the thickness of the tip: 1.8 mm<sup>t</sup>). That is, as shown in FIG. 3(C), the graphite sheet 50 was arranged on the roll 14 side, and the ceramic fiber sheet 51 covering the SUS316 boards 52 was arranged so as to be adjacent to the graphite sheet 50 and to be in contact with the molten alloy liquid. The interval size of the tip of outer peripheral edge of the nozzle was 8 mm. The minimum gap between the rolls was 3.5 mm<sup>t</sup>. Thus, the nozzle was fixed to the tundish such that the tip of the nozzle might be situated at the position where the gap between the rolls was 6 mm. That is, prior to casting, the interstice between the rolls and the tip of outer peripheral edge of the nozzle was substantially nil. The actual interstice examined was equal to or less than 0.3 mm at the largest situation. Under these conditions, a cast alloy having a width of 300 mm was produced by casting 100 kg of a molten liquid of aluminum 5183-alloy at a temperature of 720 °C.